No calculators, cell phones, computers, notes, etc.

Circle your answer. Make your work correct, complete and coherent.

Please take a picture of your quiz (for your records) just before you turn the quiz in. I will e-mail your grade and my comments to you. I will keep your quiz.

The quiz is worth 5 points. The solutions will be posted on my website later today.

Quiz 5, March 22, 2023

Find the local maximum points, local minimum points, and saddle points of

$$f(x, y) = x^2 y + 4xy - 2y^2.$$

Answer:

The derivatives are

$$f_x = 2xy + 4y, \quad f_y = x^2 + 4x - 4y,$$

 $f_{xx} = 2y, \quad f_{xy} = 2x + 4, \text{ and } f_{yy} = -4.$

Observe that the equation $f_x = 0$ can be factored to yield 2y(x+2) = 0. There are two different ways this equation can be satisfied: either y = 0 or x = -2.

When y = 0, then $f_y = 0$ becomes $x^2 + 4x = 0$; hence x(x+4) = 0 and x = 0 or x = -4. So far, we have identified two critical points; namely (0,0) and (-4,0).

When x = -2, then $f_y = 0$ becomes 4 - 8 - 4y = 0; hence, -4 = 4y and y = -1.

Thus f has exactly three critical points, namely (0,0), (-4,0), and (-2,-1).

We apply the second derivative test at each critical point.

At (0,0), the Hessian $H|_{(0,0)}$ is equal to

$$H|_{(0,0)} = (f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2)|_{(0,0)} = \left((2y)(-4) - (2x+4)^2 \right) \Big|_{(0,0)} = -16 < 0.$$

Thus,

$$(0,0,f(0,0))$$
 is a saddle point.

At (-4,0), the Hessian $H|_{(-4,0)}$ is equal to

$$H|_{(-4,0)} = (f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2)|_{(-4,0)} = \left((2y)(-4) - (2x+4)^2\right)\Big|_{(-4,0)} = -16 < 0.$$

Thus,

$$(-4,0,f(-4,0))$$
 is a saddle point.

At (-2, -1), the Hessian $H|_{(-2, -1)}$ is equal to

$$H|_{(-2,-1)} = (f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2)|_{(-2,-1)} = \left((2y)(-4) - (2x+4)^2\right)\Big|_{(-2,-1)}$$

$$= \left((-2)(-4) - (2(-2)+4)^2 \right) \Big|_{(-4,0)} = 8 > 0.$$

see also that $f_{xx}(-2,-1) = 2y|_{(-2,-1)} = -2 < 0.$ We conclude that
$$\boxed{(-2,-1,f(-2,-1)) \text{ is a local maximum.}}$$

We